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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Academic Council on the United Nations System

(General; 1996)

PART I - Introduction

The mandate of the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) is two-fold: first, to promote and support excellence and innovation in scholarly research, writing and teaching about the United Nations and international organizations and the general field of multilateralism/global governance; and second, to foster greater dialogue between academic and practitioner communities engaged with the United Nations and related international bodies, for the benefit of both communities. There have been no changes of any significant impact on ACUNS' vision and/or functions.

PART II - Contribution of ACUNS to the Work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and other United Nations Meetings

1. 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All, 5-7 September 2007, New York, United Nations Headquarters - ACUNS Administrative Assistant attended the Conference and wrote a report, published in the ACUNS Autumn 2007 Newsletter. The report title was the same as the conference title, *Climate Change: How it Impacts us All.*
2. 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Unfinished Business; Effective Partnerships for Human Security and Sustainable Development, 6-8 September 2006, New York, United Nations Headquarters - ACUNS Executive Director and Administrative Assistant attended the conference and wrote a report, published in the ACUNS Autumn 2006 Newsletter. Report titled, *The Winds of Change.*
3. The 14th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, 1-12 May 2006, New York, United Nations Headquarters - Representative attended the session in order to gain knowledge regarding the proceedings, and wrote a report, published in the ACUNS Spring/Summer 2006 Newsletter. Report entitled, *Sustaining Hope for a Cleaner Future.*
4. 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal, 7-9 September 2005, New York, United Nations Headquarters - Executive Director and Administrative Assistant attended the conference to meet with related non-governmental organizations and to gain knowledge from the conference discussions.
5. Special High-level Meeting of Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 18 April 2005, New York, United Nations Headquarters - Representative (Rorden Wilkinson) attended the meeting as part of a scholarly research project.
6. State Visit of Secretary-General Kofi Annan to Canada, 8 March 2004, Ottawa and Gatineau, Canada - Executive Director invited to, and attended, State dinner.

Other: The Sixth World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference, Hong Kong SAR of China, 13-18 December 2005 - Representatives attended the conference and wrote a report, published in the ACUNS Winter 2006 Newsletter, entitled *Ghost of a Chance: ACUNS in Hong Kong SAR of China.*

Cooperation with United Nations and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters.

1. Cooperation with United Nations University, Tokyo, 2004-2007 - ACUNS received an annual subvention to support editorial office costs of publishing its quarterly journal *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations.*
2. Cooperation with the Human Resources Management Office of United Nations Headquarters, New York, 2004-2007 (and continuing) in selecting 6-8 United Nations staff personnel each year to participate in the ACUNS Summer Workshop on International Organization Studies (2004, Delhi, India; 2005 and 2006, Waterloo, Canada; 2007, Ghent, Belgium).
3. Opening Address by United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro to the 2007 ACUNS Annual Meeting, 6 June 2007, at The City University of New York Graduate Centre, New York, United States of America.
4. John Holmes Memorial Lecture by United Nations University Senior Vice Rector Ramesh Thakur to the 2005 ACUNS Annual Meeting, 17 June 2005, Ottawa, Canada.
5. Submission made to the Working Group on the Right to Development, at the invitation of chairperson Ambassador Ibrahim Salama, 30 August 2005 - Submission titled, *MDG 8 – Partnership for Development.*
6. Co-sponsored International Conference on Haiti, with presentation by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, Colonel Jacques Morneau, 3-4 November 2005, Waterloo, Canada.
7. ACUNS filmed, edited and presented a special documentary film *Uncertain Soil: The Story of United Nations Peacekeeping*, with initial special screening made at the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Auditorium, 26 May 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Initiatives Undertaken by ACUNS in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals.

1. ACUNS organized and held its 2005 Annual Meeting on the topic: Implementing the Millennium Declaration: The Five Year Review, 16-18 June 2005, Ottawa, Canada. Included special presentations:

a. Abiodun Williams, United Nations Strategic Planning Unit 'The Secretary-General's In Larger Freedom report: the View from the 38th Floor'.

b. Bertrand Ramcharan, ex-High Commissioner OHCHR, 'The United Nations and International Security: Core Strategies of the Future'.

c. Ambassador Ibrahim Salama, chairperson of the Working Group on the Right to Development, 'The Right to Development: Operationalizing the Slogan'.

d. Jacques Baudot, Coordinator of the International Forum for Social Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, title same as that of Ambassador Salama (this was the panel title).

e. John Clarke, United Nations Development Programme 'Addressing the Declaration: Differing Political and Institutional Approaches'.

f. Ralph Daley, United Nations University International Network on Water, Environment and Health, on 'Meeting the Water MDGs: Would Leaders G20 Be More Effective?'.

2. Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession (Special; 2000)

Part I. Introduction

ACIJLP is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that works to reinforce and to promote the status of justice and human rights in the Arab Region, according to basic goals adopted by the center, such as: working on introducing international instruments into national legislations, promoting the judiciary in accordance with standards of fair and transparent trials according to international instruments, establishing and disseminating human rights, principles, and values, and implanting principles of international criminal justice. In order to promote these goals, the ACIJLP works through several mechanisms which include:

- Organizing specialized training courses in the field of human rights and criminal justice.
- Organizing conferences related to the conditions of justice and human rights.
- Preparing specialized workshops relevant to the international criminal justice.
- Providing legal assistance on issues related to human rights.

New Organizational Affiliation

The Arab Center for Independence of the Judiciary and the legal profession became the coordinator for the Coalition for the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights, which was established in 2003. It is a network of non-governmental organizations and individuals in Africa that aim to support the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and also aimed at encouraging African countries to ratify the protocol establishing the African Court of Human Rights.

Part II. The Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and Its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and Other United Nations Meetings.

ACIJLP has submitted written statements in several sessions of the Human Rights Council. These are:

- One statement submitted in the 1st session of the Human Rights Council (Geneva, 19 - 30 June 2006). The ACIJLP presented a statement on the conditions of justice and human rights in five Arab countries: Tunisia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, and Egypt. The United Nations General Assembly adopted this statement as one of it documents (see A/HRC/1/NGO/31). It is worth mentioning that this statement is regarded as the first such to be submitted by an Arab NGO and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

- One statement submitted in the 4th session of the Human Rights Council (Geneva, 12 – 30 March, 2007). The ACIJLP presented its statement on the conditions of justice and human rights in the following Arab countries: Sudan, Tunisia, Egypt, Syrian Arab Republic, and Iraq (see A/HRC/4/NGO/141).

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and or at Headquarters

The ACIJLP created channels of communication with the United Nations Special Rapporteurs through numerous statements and urgent appeals calling for the intervention in cases of violations in some Arab countries, such as:

- Urgent appeal to the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers in order to intervene with the Tunisian authorities to stop the violations against the principle of independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, dated 4 May, 2005.
- Appeal to the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to call on the Syrian authorities to release the Syrian lawyer Mohammad Raadoun, president of the Arab Organization for Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, dated 23 May 2005.
- Urgent appeal to the United Nations Secretary General to send the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to find out the deterioration of the conditions of the judiciary in the Syrian Arab Republic, 20 July 2005.
- Urgent appeal to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression and the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to intervene immediately and urgently and to take the necessary procedures in order to protect the Yemeni activists and to stop the execution of Yahia Hussein Delimy, dated 15 December 2005.
- Urgent appeal to the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression and the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to intervene immediately and urgently and to take the necessary procedures to protect activists in the Syrian Arab Republic dated 24 June 2005.
- Urgent appeal to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression to intervene immediately and to take the necessary procedures to protect journalists and media-men in Egypt dated 27 April 2006.
- Urgent appeal to the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions to intervene immediately and to present a petition to the concerned Iraqi authorities to stop the death sentence against Taha Yassin Ramadan, former Iraqi Vice President, dated 13 February 2007.

During the period covered by the report, ACIJLP held many training courses, workshops, and conferences which called for the consolidation and dissemination of United Nations principles, in addition to bringing about the application of its charters and declarations. These include:

- The International Conference on the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. Cairo, 2 – 3 August 2006, which aimed at clarifying the importance of joining the Court as a regional mechanism to protect human rights.

The Egyptian hearing of the Eminent Jurists Panel on Terrorism, Counterterrorism and Human Rights, Cairo, 3 – 6 June 2007. In cooperation with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), this event aimed at examining the procedures taken by the governments to counter terrorism and the impact of these procedures on the rule of law and the fundamental freedoms ensured by International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law.

Participation in International Conferences:

- The Arab Ministerial Meeting on Good Governance in Arab Countries, Amman, Jordan 14 – 20 September 2004. Our representative attended as a participant.
- The 2nd Parallel Conference of the Future Forum, Manama, Bahrain, 7-8 November 2005. Our representative attended as one of the preparation board members.
- The 5th Forum for Development in the MENA region, Beirut, Lebanon, 5-6 March 2006.
- The Civil Conference Parallel to the Future Forum, Amman, Jordan, 27-28 November 2006, our representative attended as one of the preparation board members.

Participation in training courses

- The Regional training course for Arab police in field of human rights, Dubai, from 30 April to 5 June 2005, our representative attended as a trainer.

iii) Initiatives Undertaken by the Organization in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

Since 2005, the center has organized training courses for Egyptian lawyers. The course is held once a month and it lasts four days. About thirty male/female lawyers benefit from these courses. They are trained on the International Bill of Human Rights, as well as the international covenants related to the conditions of justice, and the skills to use international covenants before national courts. We can see from the mentioned initiatives of ACIJLP that this is a part of internationally agreed developments goals, as these goals include training in all fields. Furthermore, the center implemented many training programs for law professionals, which contributes directly in the Millennium Development Goals since the training to improve the conditions of justice and legal actions contributes to the promotion of conditions of justice in general. Furthermore, training in international covenants of human rights leads to the transmission of many goals to the trainees, such as their faith in the fundamental rights represented in a group of civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. These activities thus comply with the first, the third and the fourth goals of the Millennium Development Goals.

The organization did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the development and implementation of programs related to

disseminating international justice culture, promoting the independence of judiciary in Egypt and the Arab Region.

3. Chabad: International Jewish Educational and Cultural Network

(Special; 1996)

PART I – INTRODUCTION.

Chabad is an international Jewish organization dedicated to enhancing the material welfare of the community, with programs that help the needy regardless of race, religion or nationality.

With centers in 70 countries, Chabad reaches out to each community according to its particular needs. Programs include: Education, day camps, temporary shelter and nutrition, medical care, counseling for the alleviation of emotional suffering, foster care for orphaned children, advocacy for victims, resettlement and rebuilding efforts, life-saving rescue and evacuation, burial assistance, coordination of volunteers.

Chabad's extensive network ensures immediate response and relief for disaster victims, regardless of their religion or nationality. Nutrition programs are furnished for the hungry and foster care and special needs children are supported by quality trained professionals.

In many countries the economic crisis has caused many unemployed parents to become alcoholics and drug users who end up in prisons or mental institutions. As a result, the children are neglected and end up living on the streets, becoming criminals, beggars or prostitutes rather than learning in school and living in a safe, secure home. In response to this tragedy, Chabad has built and runs orphanages and children's homes currently providing a safe environment for thousands of precious children.

Chabad takes a proactive role in saving children from the horrors of the streets. Specially trained teams of social workers take to the streets on night patrol, with food, information and an open invitation to live in a safe and caring environment.

Schools and Educational Systems: Chabad's educational philosophy is simple: education is not limited to the hours a child spends in a classroom, but must become a way of life. Through fun and hands-on activities, children in Chabad schools enjoy interactive programs and learn the importance of kindness and good deeds.

Expansion and Growth: During the report period of 2004-2007, Chabad has opened centers in 12 countries not previously served by Chabad. This complements the ongoing and ever-expanding programs of the existing Chabad centers around the world, including the expansion of our Headquarters facility, in Vienna, Austria, which recently added a large new wing to its existing school.

Emergency and Disaster Relief: The last four years has unfortunately seen a number of natural disasters affecting the lives of millions of people around the world. Chabad used its resources to help the victims and alleviate the suffering of countless lives. Following are highlights of some of these activities.

- *Tsunami Relief (2004)*

After the devastating Asian Tsunami, the Chabad center in Thailand was transformed into a search and rescue headquarters. Working with local authorities and foreign governments, Chabad personnel helped locate missing persons, create contact with families abroad, help in the identification of bodies and offer proper burials for many victims. In the aftermath, container loads of toys were distributed to children overwhelmed by the devastation around them, bringing them some joy and good cheer.

- *Hurricane Katrina/Wilma (2005)*

The disasters of Hurricanes Katrina and Wilma which hit North America in 2005 brought untold misery to thousands of victims. Chabad's hurricane relief effort helped with emergency evacuations of stranded people, distribution of hot meals and the cleaning and rebuilding of destroyed homes and community buildings.

Chabad's efforts were singled out and praised by the President of the United States.

- *California Wildfires (2007)*

As the Santa Ana wildfires burning out of control in Southern California forced all of San Diego County's 250,000 residents to evacuate, Chabad representatives there mobilized immediately. Using computer networks and setting up evacuation centers the Chabad people helped local authorities account for missing people and families.

Chabad's Running Springs mountaintop campsite was turned into a refuge for weary, heat exhausted firefighters, offering comfortable shelter and around the clock meals and drink. In addition its water resources were used by the California Fire Fighters from the Chabad campgrounds.

PART II – CONTRUBUTION TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

In 2006 Chabad has designated a new full-time United Nations representative in New York. Until that appointment, Chabad's inter- United Nations work was limited by budget and personnel constraints. In the time period from 2006 Chabad through is new representative have attended many conferences and events at the United Nations headquarters in New York, as well as participated in meetings with heads of missions and heads of states. United Nations diplomats attended a variety of Chabad events during that time as well.

The following are some of the conferences Chabad has attended.

60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference "Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All" (United Nations Headquarters New York, 5-7 September 2007)

7th Global Forum on Reinventing Government (United Nations Headquarters Vienna, Austria, 26–29 June 2007)

Committee on the Rights of the Child (45th Session) (United Nations Headquarters New York, 21 May–8 June 2007)

International Forum on the Eradication of Poverty (United Nations Headquarters New York, 15-16 November 2006)

High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (United Nations Headquarters New York, 14-15 September 2006)

59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference (United Nations Headquarters New York, 6-8 September 2006)

Special General Assembly Commemorative Session on Chernobyl (United Nations Headquarters New York, 28 April 2006)

58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference (New York, United Nations Headquarters, 7-9 September 2005)

Chabad of Argentina's IELADEINU Program: In Buenos Aires, Argentina, Chabad established a unique Children and Family Assistance Program. On staff at IELADEINU is an outstanding team of 130 professionals that provide the children with comprehensive care and necessary counseling, including psychological, psychiatric, health coverage, therapeutic assistance, legal counseling, remedial school work, and more.

To date, some 300 children have been cared for by IELADEINU, with 275 children presently in its care.

Chabad's service for children at risk in Buenos Aires has drawn the notice of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) representatives. Well acquainted with the hopeless pattern of Latin America's street children and the dismal results of social service agencies trying to mainstream them, they praise IELADEINU as a "model to be followed universally," worthy of influencing public policies on medical and social services programs for children at risk.

PART III. CONCLUSION, LOOKING FORWARD

With a full time representative, the NGO looks forward to attending and interacting with the United Nations in a more frequent and regular fashion. Involvement with the United Nations will continue on pace with the continued growth and expansion of Chabad around the world.

Chabad Centers around the world are independently responsible for their programs and expenses; this NGO represents the interest of affiliated centers.

4. Comité de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agrícolas

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

1. Aims and Purposes of the Organization

El Comité de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agrícolas (CATA) is a non-governmental organization governed by migrant and immigrant workers from impoverished and indigenous communities in Mexico, Central American, and Caribbean states who out of necessity have emigrated to the industrialized North, and who are actively engaged in the effort to improve their working and living conditions. CATA's mission is to empower and educate workers through leadership development and capacity building so that they are able to make informed decisions on the best course of action to alleviate poverty and disease, achieve environmental justice, promote gender equity, and defend their

civil and human rights. In addition, CATA not only represents migrant workers in international events and processes, but whenever possible involves the organization's members directly through its members' providing input and testimony, and attending conferences and events, based on its mission that the voices of migrants and their families should be heard directly by policy makers. As a result of this process, members engage in coalitions and work to impact policy that affects them in the international arena, as well as at national and regional levels. In recent years CATA's membership has provided a mandate to the organization to address the root causes of migration, including the need for sustainable development in the global South to provide a decent livelihood for all.

Part II. Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and other United Nations Meetings

- CATA submitted written statements to the Economic and Social Council for both its 2005 and 2006 sessions focusing on (1) the promotion of the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*, (2) broad implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, (3) the promotion of human rights of migrants, including irregular migrants, and (4) the need for Member States to examine trade and other policies that exacerbate the root causes of migration.
- *Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector on international migration and development*, New York, the United States of America, 12 July 2006: CATA submitted oral testimony calling for a human rights-based approach to the issue of migration and development.
- *Commission on the Status of Women*, New York, the United States of America, 26 February – 9 March 2007; 27 February – 10 March 2006: As a member of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Committee on Migration, CATA helped to organize a side event in 2006 on the human rights of women migrant workers.
- *Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII)*, New York, the United States of America, 14-25 May, 2007; 15-26 May 2006; 16-27 May 2005; 10-21 May 2004; *United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)*, 16 – 27 April 2007; 13-24 February 2006, New York, the United States of America; 16-27 May 2005: As a participant in both UNFF and PFII, CATA's main area of interest centers on human rights violations and environmentally unsustainable practices that have forced indigenous peoples from the global South to the North, and the need to address these vital development issues in the global South in general to reduce migration caused by desperation.
- *Department of Public Information NGO conference*, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 5-7 September 2007: CATA helped to plan an NGO Committee on Migration workshop on Climate Change and Migration.
- *Commission on Human Rights 61st Session*, Geneva, the Swiss Confederation, 14 March – 22 April 2005: CATA's participation particularly focused on providing input on Item 14 of the Session Agenda: Migrant Workers.

- *Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)*, United Nations Headquarters, New York, CSD-12 through 15, 2004-2006: CATA represented migrant workers in the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) process of the CSD, by participating in the SARD E-forum and multi-stakeholder dialogue organized by International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture (IPSA - an accredited NGO and a coordinator of the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Caucus), and providing input to the FAO regarding its Code of Good Agricultural Practices.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters.

- During this period CATA established a relationship with the *Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants and their Families*, including communications and providing input, attending briefings and arranging private meetings with the Special Rapporteur.
- CATA has interacted on a regular basis with the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS), including submitting a written statement in response to the 2006 *Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development*, and in 2005, as a response to the Secretary-General's report *In Larger Freedom: Towards Security, Development and Human Rights For All*, for distribution leading up to the Millennium Summit +5.

Other: CATA is a founding member and Executive Committee member of the NGO Committee on Migration (founded 2007), a committee of the *Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations*.

iii) Initiatives Undertaken by the Organization in Support of the Millennium Development Goals

Both locally and regionally, CATA's goals are combating poverty and disease, achieving gender equity, promoting environmentally and socially just and sustainable agricultural systems, and the greater recognition of accepted international human rights. This organizational mission corresponds closely to the vision laid out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (Part V): "To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies." CATA submitted a written statement on 13 August 2004, to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and migrant workers, which was posted on-line. CATA's work incorporates the MDGs in the following ways:

- Goal 1 – Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger: CATA provides workers with training sessions on national labour laws and international accords. From these trainings, workers form farm labour committees and/or unions to derive solutions for the improvement of living and working conditions.
- Goal 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases: CATA offers pesticide related and HIV/AIDS education, counselling, and testing to farm workers and their families.

- Goal 7 – Ensure Environmental Sustainability: CATA educates migrant workers and the general community on issues of contaminated drinking water wells on farm labour camps and in the community. CATA has succeeded in bringing more government attention to this problem, and water quality has begun to improve.

ii. Activities in Support of Global Principles

As a founding member and at-large officer of the NGO Committee on Migration, CATA has:

- Promoted and facilitated deeper Civil Society input to the United Nations processes through education, outreach, convening of workshops and presentations during its regular monthly meetings, as well as side events in addition to the ones listed above.
- Organized events such as a commemoration of *International Migrants Day* (18 December 2007 and 2006) at the United Nations headquarters in New York, the United States of America.
- Attended NGO parallel events and participated in providing input, including written statements, to the first *Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)*, held 10-14 July 2007 in Brussels, Belgium. Although the GFMD is outside the United Nations system, participation has had synergistic value with CATA's work within the United Nations system.

5. One World Trust

(Special; 2004)

I. Introduction

Founded in 1951 and a registered charity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the One World Trust promotes education and research into changes required in global governance to achieve the eradication of poverty, injustice, environmental degradation and war. The organization develops recommendations on practical ways to make powerful organizations more accountable to the people they affect now and in the future, and how the rule of law can be applied to all. Key targets for the dissemination of the findings of the Trust's research are political leaders, decision makers and opinion-formers at global and national levels. The One World Trust's vision is of a world where all people are able to live in sustainable peace and security, and have equal access to opportunity and participation.

The Trust pursues its aims primarily by means of research and advocacy in three main areas: the accountability of global organizations, the engagement of citizens in political processes, and international law and regulation. The organization publishes every year the Global Accountability Report, an annual review of the capabilities of global organizations from the intergovernmental, non-governmental, and corporate sectors, to be accountable to their stakeholders. In addition the Trust publishes briefing papers on issues of international peace and security governance, such as international peacekeeping and the Responsibility to Protect, and additional reports and documents on access of citizens to global decision making and policy processes, such as through parliamentary oversight of foreign policy, and United Nations reform.

II. Contributions to the Work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiaries

- The Executive Director of the One World Trust attended the 58th Annual DPI/NGO (Department of Public Information / Non-Governmental Organizations) Conference (New York, United Nations Headquarters, 7-9 September 2005) and joined other civil society groups in parallel to the 2005 World Summit - High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th Session of the General Assembly (New York, United Nations Headquarters, 14-16 September 2005) to lobby for an integrated approach to global governance to address challenges beyond concepts of national sovereignty alone. In particular, the Trust supported the adoption of the Responsibility to Protect doctrine. In result of these joint efforts, the Millennium Summit adopted relevant phrasing in support of the Responsibility to Protect in its final declaration.
- At the International Conference for the Reform of International Institutions, ILO (International Labour Organization), Geneva, 20-21 November 2006 the One World Trust contributed to a better understanding of the role of civil society in United Nations decision making processes in particular as part of the discussions in the 2nd plenary on a new vision for global democratic governance, and the penultimate plenary on short term reforms.
- In 2007 the Director of the One World Trust attended the 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference "Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All" (United Nations Headquarters New York, 5-7 September 2007) to engage with panelists on the joint responsibility to act and lobbied for greater integration between climate change and development policy. Key issues raised by the One World Trust included the importance of mutual accountability of the different United Nations bodies engaged in addressing climate change, transparency of the policy development processes, and accessibility of these processes to people affected by them, for instances in developing countries.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies or Specialized Agencies

The research of the One World Trust for its annual Global Accountability Report involves every year a significant amount of interaction and information exchange with United Nations and affiliated agencies at senior level including interviews, document exchange and commenting on preliminary findings, pre- and post-publication briefings. Since 2004 these included the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Bank (WB/IBRD), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Following the publication of the Report, the Trust provides individual organizational profiles and briefings to organizations so as to facilitate learning and reform.

In addition the One World Trust engages on a regular basis in debates and conferences about United Nations Reform at events such as a seminar with the United Nations Association and the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office on United Nations Reform and the Secretary General's High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, 10 March 2005, the United Nations

Development Program (UNDP), Technical Workshop on Governance Indicators, New Delhi, April 20-22, 2006, and a conference on United Nations Reform in a Development Perspective, hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Denmark, 20 November 2006.

Finally, the One World Trust publishes research and policy papers and briefings on United Nations Reform issues, developed in many cases in collaborative research with agencies or parts of the United Nations systems, such as the 2005 report on the Reform of the United Nations, or the 2007 research briefing: Bridging the Democratic Deficit - Double Majority Voting at the IMF.

iii) Initiatives Undertaken in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals

Tracking progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) has been a part of the One World Trust strategy from 2006-2007, and we continue to work on issues of development and sustainability which we address through our research on power and accountability in global public service delivery, such as providing access to water and health care. Recognized by the organizations we interact with as part of our work on the Global Accountability Report, our work on the accountability of global organizations directly enhances the capacity of global actors to deliver on the policy and resource commitments they have made in support of action to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular in key areas of service delivery, such as access to health care (under MDG 4, 5 and 6), education (MDG 2), and to eliminate discrimination (MDG 3) and poverty (MDG 1). It also significantly increases the ability of people around the world to hold these actors to account over their failures and the way the decisions are made, that are to serve the world's people, especially the poorest and most vulnerable.

iv) Activities in Support of Global Principles

The prime contribution of the One World Trust to the development of global principles is the organization's Global Accountability Framework (Pathways to Accountability), presented in 2005, which seeks to establish common accountability principles for actors from all sectors at the global level. In addition the Trust works to explore and promote the sustainable use of the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect. As part of its regular monitoring of progress in international law, the Trust also follows developments at the International Criminal Court and occasionally publishes related papers on international human rights accountability.

One World Trust Publications Related to the Work of the United Nations

2004: (a) 1 January: Richard Laming, "Let us Reorder the World Around Us: The European Constitution and the Wider World"; (b) 1 March: "Global Citizen" – One World Trust Periodical on Global Governance Issues (this edition: on Climate Change, Rwanda Ten Years On, ICC, Global CSR); (c) 1 May: John Roberts, "Why Federalism?"

2005: (a) 24 March: Simon Burall, Analysis of "A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility"; (b) 13 April: Kept in the Dark - A Briefing on Parliamentary Scrutiny of the World Bank and IMF; (c) 1 June: Lucy de las Casas, Global Media Reform and Accountability, Report from the National Media Reform Conference; (d) 5 June: Claire Wren, Accountability of the Peacebuilding Commission - Some Comments; (e) 27 June: Georges Berthoin and Peter Luff, The Reform of the United Nations; (f) 1 July: Robert Lloyd and Claire Wren, A Rich Man's Club: Making the G8 More Accountable; (g) 15 July: Andrew Strauss, Taking Democracy global: addressing the benefits and challenges of a

global parliamentary assembly; (h) 29 July: John Roberts, Federalism: a testimony; (i) 1 September: Monica Blagescu, Lucy de las Casas and Robert Lloyd, Pathways to Accountability: the Global Accountability Framework; (j) 30 September: Simon Burall, A Glimmer of Hope at the United Nations; (k) 1 November: Kathrin Dombrowski, Working paper: Overview of Accountability Initiatives; (l) 1 December: Monica Blagescu, Lucy de las Casas and Robert Lloyd, Pathways to Accountability: a short guide to the GAP Framework; (m) 27 December: Claire Wren, Rwanda, Darfur and the United Kingdom Parliament - Lessons to Learn.

2006: (a) 30 January: Simon Burall and Claire Wren, Not in Our Name: Democracy and Foreign Policy in the United Kingdom; (b) 24 February: Ulrike Rueb, Parliaments, Foreign Policy and Accountability - Briefing 1; (c) 24 March: Claire Wren, A Role for Parliaments: Political Appointments to Ambassadorships; (d) 1 May: Lord Archer of Sandwell, From Chaos to Cosmos: Keeping the peace; (e) 26 May: Ravit Kadosh, Fixed Selection or Democratic Election: Reforming the Appointment Process for the World's Top Job; (f) 17 August: Michael Hammer, Learning the Lessons of the Middle East - Towards and Ethical Foreign Policy; (g) 1 December: Monica Blagescu and Robert Lloyd, The 2006 Global Accountability Report: An Analytical and Practical Tool; (h) 1 December: Monica Blagescu and Robert Lloyd, 2006 Global Accountability Report: Holding Power to Account.

2007: (a) 11 January: Stuart Weir, Not In Our Name: Making Foreign Policy Democratic; (b) 2 February: Jeff Oatham and Claire Wren, Bridging the Democratic Deficit: Double Majority Decision Making at the IMF; (c) 6 February: Claire Wren and Michael Hammer, Parliamentary Oversight of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) – The experience of the United Kingdom and the World Bank; (d) 14 March: Michael Hammer, The renewal of the United Kingdom's nuclear weapons systems: some aspects under International Humanitarian Law and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; (e) 11 May: Lyndall Hermans, Too Quiet on the Western Front: Finding Political Solutions to the issue of Peacekeeping Overstretch in an Environment of Operationalising the R2P Doctrine; (f) 12 July: Michael Hammer, Between Courtroom Reality TV and Justice – The trial of Charles Taylor; (g) 18 July: Lyndall Hermans and Michael Hammer, Peacebuilding without the Cherry Picking: Finding accountability alongside coherence with Multi-Donor Trust Funds; (h) 30 October: Maeve Bateman and Michael Hammer, Don't call me I'll call you. Challenges and opportunities to realizing the Responsibility to Protect in regional peacekeeping; (i) 6 November: Michael Hammer, Passing the death penalty on Saddam Hussein defeats the purpose of transitional justice; (j) 3 December: Robert Lloyd, Jeff Oatham and Michael Hammer, The 2007 Global Accountability Report; (k) 4 December: Robert Lloyd, Jeff Oatham and Michael Hammer, The 2007 Global Accountability Report - Briefing (also available in French, Spanish and Arabic); (l) 16 December: One World Trust, Democratic Audit, Federal Trust, A World of Difference: Parliamentary Oversight of British Foreign Policy; (m) 30 December: Michael Hammer, Are justice and reconciliation well served by the execution of Saddam Hussein?